Amus ments Today. Abber's Park the tre-Planted Folks. Bijou Opera House - Dreams. Daly's Theatre - The Tiste Maines Gr nd Oyers I am water Matter in Law. Gr. al Djere, I manufacture Marine. Maline.

Haver y's Frentre-New Evaluation. Malines.

Haver y's Fifth Avenue. Then ten-The Tourists. Melines.

K. et w Miss's Convert Hall-Conject.

Mission Square Theater-Hard Erro.

Metrop. lit is Convert thall, foredway, there and cless.

Nick is Convices. Around the Works is Debty Days. Malines. Leve Vorle Aquin. jum.-H. M. S. Pinalore, &c. Matthew Humberd Theatres 5 fleiden Game.
Ann Francisco Minstella Breaks and Milst.
Theat Commisses Mullion fleid Pholo Maline.
Union Squar Theatre Two Nights is Bone.

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Walleck's Theatre-Orin Golds. Windsor Theatre-East Lynns. Melines.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful aughliary by all who are estimatly working for the re-form of the National Government. Through ut the Pres-idendal canvass of 1850 Tax Sun will give its readers a idential canvase of 1850 THE RUS will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-He vim that the exist which have so long besel the country can be cared only by a chance of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Harocca and Kecasia, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Countries districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature and of the gring fraud brighter as the district of the gring fraud brighter as the state of the gring fraud brighter as the gring fraud brighter as the gring fraud brighter as the grind of the og the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

mend the disculation of The Warring SCN. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with as, we will send for WERRLY SER to closs, or single subscribers, rost pand, for twenty-five cents till the

Presidential election. Raise clais to every school district.

Five deliars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the THE SUN, New York City. Adddress

### Why Patriots Should Vote Against the Republican Party.

It is a most pregnant fact that in the whole Republican party—the self-proclaimed party of intellectual calightenment, moral ideas, and pretensions to superior conscientiousness-only two conspicuous men were found to revolt at the Fraud of 1876 by which the man elected President was deprived of the office and the man defeated was installed.

These two exceptional men were both Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. One of them, JULIUS H. SEELYE. now President of Amherst College, is an orthodox clergyman. The other, HENRY L. Prench, is a Yankee manufacturer. These two men, to their immortal honor be it remembered, protested against the Great Fraud. Had it been in their power, the wrong would have been prevented.

Apart from these two Congressmen, the whole Republican party, high officers as well as rank and file, clergymen, lawyers, professors, editors, men of culture and of the most susceptible delicacy of conscience in ordinary life, have all joined with one accord in approving, maintaining, enjoying, and justifying the electoral crime.

Most wise and patriotic are the words which Mr. ADAMS of Massachusetts has applied to the deed. "I have no sort of sympathy," he says, "with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act, I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a traud. I think Mr. HAYES was elected by a fraud, and I don't mean to have it said that at the next election I have forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. HAYES committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. HAYES, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated."

No man who really believes in honest elections will give his suffrages to JAMES A. | the Belgian kingdom; the outburst of 1830, | interests in the Ute reservation." Garriero in 1880, unless his conscience and his intelligence are both perverted by con- longing for a constitutional system, and in siderations of the lowest and basest parti- | the inflexible resolve to shake off that Dutch

# Southern Claims.

There are a few plain considerations which induce us to believe that there is no danger that any claims for rebel losses or any Southern claims, so called, will ever draw a dollar from the Treasury under HAN-COCK. In the first place, the payment of rebel losses is forbidden by the Constitution, and Gen. HANCOCK has announced in unequivocal terms his determination to observe the Constitution in all its parts and with all its amendments. In the second place, the Democrats would not pay them if they could. They constitute nearly onehalf of the voting population of the Northern States, and are not eager to tax themselves to make a free gift to other people. They desire, besides, not only to gain political power, but to keep it; and they know that one step in the direction indicated would cast them out permanently. In the third place, nobody, North or South, has ever asked that such claims should be paid: and it is fair to assume, fifteen years having passed since the losses occurred, that

So much for robel losses, but Southern claims, it is said, stand upon an entirely different basis; they are not barred by the Constitution, and they are the property of socalled loyal men. But the truth is, the position of the Democratic party on Southern claims is much better defined than that of the Republican party. The Democratic party took strong ground against any consideration of them in 1876, and has maintained it ever since. Mr. TILDEN's letter on the subject was not only the most states. manilke, but the most manly and conclusive discussion it ever received. The Democratic leaders of public opinion, South and North, accepted the positions of that letter as final were, in the main, unjust, fraudulent, without any foundation in law or equity.

The South has nad a large measure of claims and kindred matters? Three times een candidates Hohace Chenney, the the Union soldier. Its achievements in Con- the pulpit, the confessional, and the siel gress have been the shutting up of "the room, they managed to coerce into their purse of the nation," which Garrierd kept | schools a third of the children of Belgium. wide open while, as Chairman of the Approprintions Committee, he "held the strings!" the deplat of all applications for subsidies ling in such an attitude. Leo XIII., it is un in lands, bunds, or money; the destruction derstood, replied that while in theory he of | intelering Birgs; and the practical ban-15hment of the lobby from Washington.

The most singular of all the facts is have gone too far in their methods of resistthat the Credit Mobilier party is the lance. The Bishops continued their cam-

only one that has ever done any business in Southern claims. It paid them through many years, and in unknown sums. The Bureau of Captured and Abandoned Property was at one time one of the vilest nests of corruption in the whole Government, and it was run by a very close Ring of select spirits. No claims were paid unless they were presented through Colfax's and Gan-FIELD'S Christian bankers, JAY COOKE & Co.; and how much they lifted will probably never be known until the great reckoning which can be had only after a complete change of administration. But this trade in the imaginary losses of Southern loyalists came to a dead standstill when the Democrats took control of the House of Representatives, and it can never be resumed under their auspices. HANCOCK'S Administration will have no concern with it, except to ascertain how much has been stolen, and to put the responsibility where it belongs.

### Church and State in Belgium.

The struggle between the claims of the Papacy and the civil power which lately broke out in Belgium has led, at length, to a complete sundering of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Government of Brussels. That things should have come to such a pass in a country which has been long and rightly deemed the most Catholic of Europe, is a fact whose causes may well invite close scrutiny. When we bear in mind the history and

geographical position of the Belgian population, surrounded on two sides by Protestant communities, its apparent unanimity in adhering to the Church of Rome is indeed astonishing. The number of dissenters is small beyond precedent or parallel, only 15,000 out of 5,000,000 inhabitants being classed as belonging to other communions Moreover, if we look at the mass of the people, we must recognize a genuine fervor and indisputable sincerity in their acceptance of the dogmas of the Catholic faith. This is demonstrated by the lavishness of their contributions for church purposes; by the growth, unmatched in modern times, of religious charities and foundations. According to the Contemporary Review, there are now not less than two menastic houses for every three parishes in Belgium, and the conversion of property to ecclesiastical ends has already gone so far as to threaten serious consequences of an economical as well as a political character. Such a state of things would seem to ren-

der a rupture with the Vatican quite impossible; but there are other circumstances of an opposite, and as the event has proved, a preponderating tendency. While the bulk of the population, as we have seen, is thoroughly Catholic, there is no country on the continent where the ruling classes are more deeply imbued with what is called the modern spirit, or where the Government is framed on more progressive principles. In all respects save one, the political institutions of Belgium are modelled after the most liberal pattern, and the majority of its statesmen are animated by the broadest ideas. Almost all the conceptions which have been deemed essential to the effective play of popular liberty are both theoretically accepted and actually carried out. Free dom of conscience and religious equality the liberties of the press, of meeting, of association, and of education, parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility, the inviolability of person and of domicile, the independence of the judiciary from executive interference, the publicity of legal proceedings, and the right of trial by jury: all these historical and precious safeguards of the citizen are not only established by law, but practised in good faith and without any of the elsewhere familiar efforts at evasion. There may seem, to some, a palpable incongruity in the coexistence of such institutions with a preëminent devotion to the faith of Rome; in the double fact that Belgium should be at once the most Catholic and the most liberal State on the continent of Europe. The paradox, however, is explained when we call to mind the origin of which united the whole people in a passionate oppression which had borne with equal weight on Catholics and Liberals. The

spirit of concord thus engendered was forti-

have menaced the independence of Belgium,

and thus it has happened that elements sup-

upon the whole, peaceful and amicable rela-

tions during nearly fifty years. It still remains to explain the success of the Belgian Liberals, when a collision at last occurred, in securing, at successive elections, a majority of the national Parliament. There is, as we hinted, one exception in the otherwise strikingly progressive features of their political system. Far from adopting the principle of universal suffrage, as a writer in the Contemporary Review erroneously supposes to be the case, the Belgian Constitution has confined the franchise within narrower limits than can be matched elsewhere, even in Italy. The proportion of electors to inhabitants is only a little more than one per cent., against two and a quarter per cent, in the Italian peninsula, eight. per cent, in Great Britain, nearly twentyseven per cent. in France, and almost twenty-one per cent. even in the German empire. Now it is precisely this small body of voters, representing the most affluent and highly educated class, which contains a preponderance of free thinkers; of men who are themselves attached to no religious communion, but who are nominally ranked as Catholics because their children are baptized in the faith, while their wives attend the services, of the Church of Rome. It is this section of the Belgian Electorate which constitutes the Liberal party, and which, two years ago, gaining possession of the Government, passed a new Education act. By this law, religion was taken out of the list of subjects required to be taught in the national schools Without exception, so far as we can now and a right previously enjoyed by the recollect, they insisted that these claims | clergy of inspecting the secular instruction was abolished. The measure purported to aim at a more perfect embodiment of that principle of the separation of Church and power for some years. How has it ex- State which is affirmed in the Belgian Consreland it with regard to Southern stitution; but its real object was to curtail the political power of the Roman Church, it has elected to the chair of the House a The clergy naturally construed the act in man whose principal recommendation was the latter sense, and carried their opposithat he was uncompromisingly opposed to tion to extraordinary lengths. They not all such legislation. Three times it has only set up schools of their own in every gone into national conventions adopting parish, but they forbade parents, on a Northern policy and conducting North- pain of excommunication, to send their enildren to the State establishments. By Alsolutioners, Samuel, J. Tildiess, the Prec- this high-handed course, and by a multisoil reformer; and Winffilm S. Hancock, form pressure constantly exerted through

Hereupon the Government appealed to the

concurred with the Bishops in their view

of the Education act, he thought they might

Pope to restrain the Bishops from persist-

paign, nevertheless, in the hope of obtaining a majority at the Parliamentary election which took place in June of the present year. The result, however, was again favorable to the Liberals, and the Ministry once more applied to LEO XIII. to interpose and control the action of the Belgian clergy. As to the exact purport of the answer to this second appeal there is some disagreement, but it is averred at Brussels that the Pope virtually took the Bianops' part by intimating that in his previous disapproval of their agitation he had been actuated by a hope that they might attain their end by more moderate measures. He declared, in fact, that he could not acquiesce under any circumstances in the Education act, and that he now felt constrained to sanction the efforts of the clergy to resist its application. It was on the reception of this answer that the Belgian Government-not, as has been absurdly alleged, on account of any duplicity exhibited by LEO XIII. in the negotiations, but owing to the frank hostility which the Pope at length deemed himself bound to declare against the tendencies of a legislation which excluded religion from the schools-withdrew its representative from

the Vatican. The ultimate issue of this conflict cannot easily be predicted. The Liberal majority in the Belgian Legislature is small, and a slight change in public sentiment might avail to overcome it. The recent course of the Government in refusing to permit a Catholic demonstration at Antwerp and in cutting off the salaries of certain parish priests, is calculated to provoke a reaction, which would doubtless prove overwhelming should they undertake to carry out the threat of abolishing State support to the Church altogether.

Ouray and the Utes. The death of Chief OURAY is unquestionably a heavy blow to Mr. CARL SCHURZ's plan of grabbing the Ute reservation, though it is not yet clear that the treaty will be rejected. Save for the favoring influence of the great Uncompangre chief, the bargain would probably have been hopeless at the outset; for it was repugnant to the Utes, as a whole, to sell, for a sum trivial when divided among so many, their homes, the graves of their fathers, their familiar hunting grounds, and even their free, roving life as Indians, accepting the confinement of severalty farms in a little corner of their

magnificent domain. OURAY, who lived in a comfortable house, surrounded with crops and cattle, and had taken to white men's ways, was promised in the treaty a special income of \$1,000 a year, and exerted himself to secure its acceptance. And yet, despite his powerful influence, the other head men of his band unanimously refused to sign the compact; and it was only when SCHURZ's Commissioners bluntly declared that the government protection from the incursions of white men, to which they are entitled, would no longer be guaranteed them, that one by one they under

compulsion signed. The Uncompangre Utes, OURAY'S OWN band, had naturally been approached first. There remained the White River and the Southern Utes: and the Commissioners were beginning their operations with the latter when OURAY's tatal illness occurred. It might seem that this event would throw the whole project into confusion. But why should not that threat of government treachery which proved successful with the Uncompangres drive the Southern Utes also to sign the compulsory bargain? The money offered for the eleven million acres has proved no temptation to the Utes, and only those who were bribed by personal presents or promises have ever favored the treaty But the plain menace that the Government might no longer be able to restrain its own people from invading and stealing the Ute reservation, makes the question simply one of surrender or extermination.

It is already announced, however, that, lest the treaty should fail, the Government will at once "take measures to protect its The announcement imperatively needed is that pending negotiations, the Government will take measures to protect Indian rights in the reservation. It is these rights, and not the interests of the Government or of the greedy speculators, that are in peril. When fied by the dangers which from time to time Indian Commissioner HAYT broached this scheme to Congress, he declared that all negotiations ought to begin, continue, and end posed to be irreconcilable have maintained, with the recognition of a perfect legal title in the Utes to the land on which they live, a title that can only be transferred by their voluntary act, in pursuance of a bargain suiting them as to its terms. The actual bargain proposed by CARL SCHURZ does not suit them in the enormous quantity of land it takes away, not a half, or a third, but eleven-twelfths: nor in the situation of the small portion it reserves. If they should reject the treaty on any such grounds, why will not the land still belong to them, and why will not the Government be bound to protect them with its troops in a peaceful occupation of it, as before?

But it will astonish few people if the troops are used to drive the Utes, through alarming demonstrations, into accepting the bargain of spoliation, or else plunging desperately into war.

One Thing Yesterday, Another To-day. The Republicans cannot with any show of sincerity pretend that they are advocating the same doctrines now which they professed four years ago when Mr. HAYES was their candidate. Then they were for the instantaneous restoration of the Southern States to full and equal brotherhood in the Union. They were obliged to advocate that doctrine then, or they would have been so overwhelmingly defeated that they could not. even fraudulently, have counted HAYES in. The sentiment of the people ran with a

powerful current that way. Now, on the other hand, the Republicans appear to be in favor of continuing permanently a fratricidal war, and of keeping the South always in an interior position. For the mean-spirited rebels who traded to corruptly put Hayes in we have no sympathy They are getting just what they deserve; but for the great mass of the Southern people it now becomes a most important right to be informed whether they are to b equals in the Union or only inferiors.

The result of the election will depend argely upon how the great mass of the Northern and Western people feel on this subject.

There is reason to believe that sensible and satisfactory work has been done within the limits of the New York Democracy during the past forty-eight hours.

The present week will see the opening of he fall campaign on the turf. The summer meetings, both on the trotting track and race course, have proved the most brilliant ever known. Three times the trotting record has been changed to points of speed the slowest of which was deemed impossible by horsemen few years ago, and the racing record has als improved at three different distances.

While there is little probability that trotting or racing scores will reach a higher point of

excellence this year, as the fastest time is gen erally made during the hot months, many important meetings are yet to be held before the snow falls. The first of these will be the fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay. The programme is full of rich racing material, which will require nine days to reel off, beginning Sept. 4 and ending Sept. 18. There are to be five races each day, from the three-quarter-mile dash on the flat to the run over the full steeplechase course, and the four-mile heats race for the Great Long Island Stakes. Fourteen winners are on the list for the Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds, and nearly all the glants of the turf will contest

in the long distance races. The next trotting meeting of importance in this vicinity will be held in Island City Park, near Albany, beginning Sept. 7 and lasting three days. It is the fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. The contests are expected to throw more or less light upon the breeding problem The thirteen stakes to be decided will bring the choicest representatives of the most celebrated trotting families together, including some of the wonders in the late circuit. This meeting will no doubt be one of the most interesting of the year.

It is with sincere pleasure that we once more record the fact that the elevated nature of Deacon RICHARD SMITH is at last sincerely appreciated by all parties, even by his rivals, in Cincinnati and elsewhere. When we began some fifteen years ago to set out in its full light there were plenty of people who loudly rejected the message and still presumed to doubt him, to suspect him, and to wrong him in their thoughts; but now this is no longer the case. All, or nearly all, do him justice; and in a recent political speech Judge HOADLY of Cincinnati, a rampant Democrat yet a deep philosopher, rising above the ordinary partition lines. of political division, earnestly declared him to be a truly good man, saving that THE SUN's report concerning him was indeed accurate and faithful. The declaration is cheering, and it ought to exert a wide influence upon all who doubt as well as hope. Indeed, it should bring new and lasting courage to every advocate of a truth which may happen to be unpopular for the moment. Let all such persevere, and they will win at last, just as Deacon Richard Smith and THE SUN have won. The task may be hard, but the reward will be splendid.

The Rev. WILLIAM THOMPSON, who died in England last week, will be remembered in history not as a preacher, but as the renowned BENDIGO, who conquered the great Tow Pan-DOCK, and won four-and-twenty consecutive victories in the prize ring before he exchanged that arena for the pulpit. Possibly, sometimes in his moderate success as a preacher, his mind may have gone back with some pride to his supreme success as a prize fighter, though he professed sorrow for his prowess in that calling, and seems to have been entirely sincers and simple minded in his ministerial career. In this country, Awful GARDNEB's case is somewhat similar to Buxpino's, though perhaps less remarkable than the Nottingham man's.

The people of Callao have not an agreeable prospect to contemplate just now. According to one account, the Chilian blockading fleet is preparing to send in toward the shore a steamer loaded with dynamite and gunpowder, and explode it with a time fuse in a way to blow to pieces all the batteries. Compared with this the destruction of the Loa would be but the prelude of a tragedy. The idea is essentially the same as that of the famous powder boat of Fort Fisher. It remains to be seen whether the Chilian experiment will meet with more success than that of Commander RHIND.

One hundred and twelve pupples, born since April 1, 1879, have been entered for the Derby Stakes of the National American Kennel Club, to be run at Vincennes the middle of November. Field trials of setters and pointers are every year taking more and more their proper place in comparison with bench shows, though t is only recently that they were ever attempted in any carefully judged competitions.

" Marked with political small-pox," was the figurative and forcible way in which Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD'S Cincinnati Comnercial described GARFIELD'S condition in April, 1873.

The palm for the quietest convention of the Presidential year has already been awarded by general consent to last week's gathering of deaf mutes in Cincinnati.

atriotic mothers can be heard in the up-n spartment houses dilicently teaching their cherubs burrah for Garten!"—New York Fribues.

We suppose they mean that fee of five thou-

# John Sherman vs. John Sherman.

From his Letter to Chemier A. Art. From his Speech in Circlinaath, thur, Jan. 21, 1872.

Grass abuses of administrative and one word imretuen have continued and positing Gen. Arthur's honor or increased during your in interview as a cam and a gentle-cumbency. Persons have man, but he was not in harbeen regularly paid by you many with the views of the who have rendered little or administration in the man-no service. The expenses of exement of the Custom your office have increased, House. While I would not while its receipts have disperhaps, have recommend-minished. Bribes, or gratused his nomination, yet I ties in the shape of bribes, would vote for him for Vice have been received by your President a militon times subordinates in several before I would vote for W. branches of the Castam II. English, with whom I House, and you have to so care served in Congress.

From his Letter to the President of the United States Senate Pending Meeriti a Confirmation.

supported the effort to correct

If it is to be held that, to procure the removal of Mr. Arthur, it is sufficient to reasonably establish that gross abuses of the administration have continued and increased during his incombency; that many persons have been regularly hald on his rolls who rendered little or no service: that the expenses of his office have increased, while collections have been diministing; that bribes, or gratuities in the nature of bribes, have been received by his subordinates in several branches of the Cue ouse; that efforts to correct these abuses have not met as support, and that he has not given to the duties of the flice the requisite diligence and attention, then it is subnitted that the case is made out. This foreign proof the

# An Earnest Rebuke for Methodists.

From the Congregationalist.
We wish our Methodist brethren could undertand better than they seem to realize what a strain they ometimes put upon the affectionate desire of some of heir evangelical brethren to be in fellowship with them and with their ways. We wish they would stop to think when they put a "boy preacher" upon the stand before three thousand people, who begins: "Giory to God! Heaven is in raptures, and hell in consternation to night "-all because he is going to preach; and who then, saving: "I am in dead samest to night for the salvation of son's. I have come here for that purpose, and am sure o succeed, for the power of God is here and will soon b displayed. Toils up his sleeves, and, with frantic gestion-lations, proceeds by all the tricks of the stump sleaker to work up a scene of emotional excitement in which some are singing, some shouting, some praying, some weeping with an uproar suggesting that in the theatre at Ephesus, which the town clerk thought was too bad for e worshippers of the great goddess Diana-we say we rish our friends would sit down calmly to estimate the eromins of such a serie. And whether, even if it be the that some little abiling good may remain to one few sonly out of such semi blasphemous confusion harm enough has not been done to the great crowd of nlookers to throw the balance heavily against such tethods. Who but God knows how many refined and educated listeners are thrown off by such spiritual excases, into a chrome and perhaps fatal aversion to all example and religion ?

### Wouldn't Have that Nort of a Man. From the Partition:

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Please in-son me when don treater search command of the army -whether between after he was elected Fresident. H. F.

The match between the great American heir-ess and Viscoust Eupoint is "off," although not, it is he-lieved, "by consent" of his loriship. The arry came over to England, but remained only a very saw; of the and has returned to the Utiled States without being united. What she saw or heard in London rumor says not. Gen. Grant and the Army.

Gen. Grant continued in command of the army after he was elected President and until he was inaugurated, on March 4, 1862

### FRANCE'S 1WO PRESIDENTS.

The Baily Life of the Elysee and of the Palate Bourbon-Gambetta's Parents in Paris, Parts, Aug. 16 .- For the first time France as a President in the American sense.

Under the original republic, the First Con sul was a General who was preparing for the 18th Brumaire. Under the second republic we find Gen. Cavaignae, another soldier. Lamartine, being a poet, does not count. After them another Bonaparte. Under the third republic we had at the outset M. Thiers, who believed himself as good a General as Napoleon I. After him Marshal MacMahon-the familiar word and uniform again. Only with the ad vent of M. Grevy has the plain black coat of the

ivil magistrate come to the front. There is no nonsense about M. Grévy, no stentation, no fuss and feathers. The Eiysée is now as republican as the White House. M. Grevy is not a fanatical early riser. En-

oving robust health, he gets up when he pleases, and according to the day's work beore him. From his bed he marches straight to his shower bath, deluges himself with cold water, plies the coarse towels vigorously, swallows a cup of black coffee, dresses rapidly, rings for M. Duhamel, his secretary, and listens to the reading of the morning's mail. At ten o'clock he receives the persons waiting to see him. It is a fact not generally known, as it is a thing never before seen in France, that callers are admitted to the presence of the President of the French republic as freely as o that of an American President, without previous appointment or lettre d'audience, t was not so under Cavaignae or under Thiers. In MacMahon's time the obtaining of an audi ence was a genuine achievement. First you had to make a written application for the honor of speech with the Marshal-President. Then rou had to wait several weeks for an answer. If this proved favorable-not always the case, by any means-you had to prevent yourself at the Elyada precisely at such an hour of such a day, with your lettre d'audience in your pocket. The huissier on duty scanned it and passed you over to another huissier, who in turn passed you over to the Secretary-General, the famous M. d'Harcourt, the director of the old soldier's political conscience, who ushered you into the presence of MacMahon. Nothing of all that remains to-day under M.

Grévy. You happen to find yourself near the Elysée, between ten o'clock in the morning and noon, and a fancy takes you to pay your respects to the Chief of the State. You walk in and ask to see him. A huissier shows you into waiting room, and you write your name on he list which, every morning at ten o'clock, is

a waiting room, and you write your name on the list which, every morning at ten o'clock, is handed to the President. He looks it over, and checks the names of all whom he wishes to receive that day. If yours is not of the number, return to-morrow and it will be.

The President is what you Americans call a driver. He gats through work rapidly. Andisness at the Elysée nowadays are, as a rule, as brief as New Year's calls at the White House. It is a rare thing for one of them to last over ten minutes. We have travelled a long way from the solemn interviews of MacMahon's time, and the little bits of paper which M. d'Harcourt used to pass to him.

Vearing his black frock coat, M. Grévy attends the meetings of his Ministers. He folds his arms and listens, but hardly ever speaks. What he has to say is usually said after the meeting to the Minister whom it concerns.

At noon he breakfasts. The table is always set for twelve persons. M. Grévy, who does not like long official audiences, has the habit, when a friend or a stranger whom he wishes to asse more of calls upon him in the morning, of keeping him to breakfast. Mme, and Mile. Grévy are always present at this meal, as are also Gen. Pittie, chief of the military household, M. Dubamel, M. Fourueret, and the officer on duty. Breakfast over, M. Grévy tikes his friends into the smoking room or the garden. His cigars are good, and all formality vanishes with the first spiral of blue smoke. From two o'clock to three the President writes letters and reads the extracts from the newspapers which a friend. He is one of the strongest amateurs in Europe. At four, or a little later, he goes to the Bois with his wife and daughter, but he does not follow the beaten track. He shuns the crowd as far as possible. When the carriage comes to a stretch of secluded green swait ine father, mother, and daughter get out and enjoy a waik together, chatting gayly. The President is always back at the Etysés by six; that is the hour for signing his name to the heap of papers awaiting him—a fati iends who may be present go into the garden hich is superb at this time of the year, or erhaps they play billiards until ten. Mile, which is supero at this time of the year, or perhaps they plays billiards until ten. Mile, Grévy plays with her father, and sometimes beats him. The Duchess d'Angoulôme, aunt of Henry V., was also a billiard piayer. Mile, Grévy has been brought up like an American girl. She rides, plays groupet, and is passionately fond of dancing. The President's wife is simplicity itself. In her salon and is extended to water beginning the salon and is extended to water beginning. one is certain of never meeting, as one did in the days of Mme. In Mare hale, a certain demoiselle very constant in her attendone is certain of never meeting, as one did in the days of Mme. Is Mardenale, a certain demoiselle very constant in her attendance at the offices of the Church and the lectures of the good Jesuit fathers, who seemed to direct all the actions of the Duchees de Magonta. It is not Mme. Grévy who will ever say to her friends what Mme. de MacMahon said to hers on the Sixteenth of May: "Count on the, ladies: I shall know how to save France." Mme. Grévy has the good taste not to meddie, directly or remotely, in the public basinose. She busies herself in good work. When the clock strikes ten the day of this simple and happy family is over. The ladies go to their apartments. The President returns to his work. He never goes to bed before and night, often not until long after midnight.

In this outline of the daily life of the flyede. I must not forget the visit to the ducks of the little lake in the garden. When M. Grévy is in doubt about any queetion he rings his belt, and seaks the servant for a bit of breast. Then he opens the window, waks down the stops, and seeks his dear birds. The ducks raise a clamor of joy when they see him coming, and as often as he throws a crumb of bread into the water.

sends the servant for a bit of bread. Then he opens the window, wakes down the stops, and seeks his dear birds. The ducks raise a clamor of joy when they see him coming, and as often as he throws a crumb of bread into the water, there are epic combats. So M. Grevy has seen featherless bipeds contend for a ministerial portfolio or a bureau de labac.

Passing the Palais Bourbon the other day I encountered Alphonse Daudet, the great novel writer. He was just coming out. You, too!" I said, laughing. "You, too, go to salute the future Cresar?" Daudet smiled, and told me that he and Gambetta were old fremts. "That dates from twelve years ago, helds?" he said. "What old fellows we are growing, and how many things have happened since them—the war, the Commune, the republic, and the amnesty! Gambetta here—who would have predicted in the old days? Gambetta in the apartments of the Duke de Morny: Gambetta in the white marble bath in which the President of the Chamber used to splash when I was his secretary! Yet it is only twelve years! We lived then in furnished rooms in a little house in the Latin Quarter, the Hotel du Senat. I can see Gambetta now, as though it were yesterday. He was the same man then that he is now. He enjoyed living, he enjoyed talking, this Roman graft on a Gallie stock. He intoxicated himself with his own eloquence, made the windows shake with his intonations of funder, and more than half the time ended with a roar of laughter. Even then he reigned over his comrades of the Latin Quarter. Pernaps he was none the less esteemed for the fact that every month he received 300 francs from Cahors—a royal allowance in those days for a student."

As Daudet abandoned himself to his souvenirs it happened. I do not know how, that the figure of the nabob arose before my eyes—that nabob who lived in friendship with the Duke de Mora in this Palais Bourbon, where to-day is installed Leon Gambetta, the nabob robe to lived in this palais were not: When I had any money in those times—and it was it were the lating the c of the habou arose before my eyes—that habou who lived in friendship with the Duke de Mora in this Palais Bourbon, where to-day is installed Léon Gambetta, the nabob of political luck.

Daudet went on: "When I had any money in those times—and it wasn't every day that I had—I occasionally invited an employee at the Hotel de Ville to dine at our modest table in the Latin Quarter. The first time this "happened I presented him to Gambetta, who was enthroned at the upper end of the table. My municipal friend was Henri Rochefort. Gambetta was exuberant, but though he seemed wholly carried away by the passion of his declamation, he nevertheless even then weighed his words, licehefort, on the other hand, was calm and contemplative. By the time the dinner came to an end the two men were the best of friends, Gambetta hughed like a child at the lokes of the vaudevillist, while Rochefort frankly showed his admiration of the genius of the advocate. How the Emperor's ears must have tingled that night! A few years later Rochefort strated his Lanterne, Gambetta made his speech on the trial of Baudin. Later still lochefort went into the Commune, and Gambetta has just earried through the amnesty hat for which our old friend would still be ceting his heart at Geneva, Yet the two are now at swords points. What fools men are," With this misanthropic remark Daudet left me.

At forty-one years, and in the Paiats Bourben, Gambetta is faithful to the friends of his youth. His daily life is even fuller than that of President Grévy. Grévy represents the wisdom of ripe ago, the steadfastness and inflexibility of the law. Gambetta is nited in the friends of his youth. His daily life is even fuller than that of President Grévy. Grévy represents the wisdom of ripe ago, the steadfastness and inflexibility of the law. Gambetta in shift of his iat, is the incarnation of progress. He is always good natured. He is a great ealer, something of an epicure, even. He his his an early riser, the receives his friends in the morning. Sometimes it is Ranc

whenever Gambetta gets ready to take the reins of government. Sometimes it is Antonin Proset, who has just founded a new journal, the Aren's Diplomatique. Oftener still it is Gen. de Gallitet and Col. Rin, who are the connecting links between Gambetta and the army. Not infrequently the morning caller is M. Coquelin of the Theatre Français. The session of the Assembly, receptions, audiences, official sofress, use up the day. Gambetta is never in bed before midnight. He reads himself to sleep with the latest books, but he always returns to his old favorites—Rabelais, Victor Hugo, Molière, and Demosthenes, whom he knows by heart. He can recite whole pages off-hand.

Sometimes I hear men ask whether Gambetta is witty. One day at Versailles a Legitimist Deputy met him in the corridor of the Chamber. At the time the reaction against the ex-Dictator of Toure was at its height.

"How do you de, great criminal?" said the Deputy.

Chamber. At the time the reaction against the ex-Dictator of Tours was at its height.

"How do you do, great criminai?" said the Deputy.

Arenial smile on his face, his voice full of fun. Gambetta answered:

"How do you do, great innocent?"

In French, as in some local dialects of English. I believe innocent is sometimes a cuphemism for idlot.

At the time Gambetta was called to account for his administrative acts during the war, his private life was shamefully attacked. He was taxed with cowardice, with immorality, with plundering. Apropos of the millions that he was said to have stolen from the exhausted treasury of his country, it was asserted in print that his father had built a palace at Nice. About this let me quote words uttered in 1872 by a gentleman who, although a monarchist, abhorred this sort of hitting below the belt:

"I wanted to judge for myself, not of the ruth of the story, but of the grossness of the false-hood. In a suburb of the town, on a hill planted with olives, I found an old man watching and directing a number of masons. It was the grocer of Cahors, the father of Gambotta. The alleged palace is a modest dwelling which I estimated might cost, the price of the land included, 28,000 to 30,000 francs. You see there, the old man said to me with an accent of regret, pointing to an adjacent lot, a bit of land that I wanted dreadfully; but Léon cost me a great deal during the war," is bit of land that I wanted dreadfully; but Léon cost me a great deni during the war, they are all wrong. All Paris has hong out its flags and lighted its candles in honor of the father and mother of M. Gambetta, They are all wrong. All Paris has hong out its flags and lighted its candles in honor of the father and mother of M. Gambetta, The swalid-be sarcasm has truth in it, and truth wholly creditable to Gambotta. In all France there was not man or woman who could have enjoyed that day as did these two old people, who had come all the way from Nice to embrace their sca.

Gambotta's father is very robust, very act

have enjoyed that day as did these two old people, who had come all the way from Nice to embrace their sop.

Gambotta's father is very robust, very active, a true Southerner in his vivacity; but his wife's health, is not equal to his own. Indeed, before the old neople set out for Paris the Nice physicians cautioned Mme. Gambetta to be very careful of herself, and especially to shun excitement and fatigue. That is why the Gambetta at first took loadings in the neighborhood of the Quay d'Orsay, an oasis of quiet in noisy Paris. Thence, after a stay of some days, the old lady, finding herself stronger as well as happier for the sight of her son, removed with her husband to the Palais Bourbon, Mme. Gambetta's devotion to her son reminded me forcibly of the mother of Daudet's nabob. In Paris, which they saw for the first time, the daily life of the old people was that of two plain provincial trades folk of Cahors, come to see the capital. Getting up with the sun, according to their healthful country habits, they placed themselves at the window which overlooks the great Cour d'Honneur, and white breathing the fresh air of the morning, surveyed with curiosity the Statue of Law, which stands in the Piace du Palais Bourbon. At 8 or 9 o'clock they went out for a walk to the bank of the Seine. One day they even pushed as far as Notre Dame, but that tired them out, and they had to call a carriage. On another the Luxembours; on another the Rusée; and they were seen sitting under the trees of the Champs Elysées, and in the gardens around the little artificial lakes, watching the swans and the toy boats of the watching the swans and the toy boats of the children. At 11 o'clock, breakfast with their son en famille.

en famille.

On the last day of the session Gambetta asked them to visit the Chamber. To see their Léon in the chair—what a treat for the old people! Unhappily Mme. Gambetta arrived too late. The session was a short one. But the old grocer had the delight of seeing his boy presiding over the law makers of France. He did not have the pleasure of hearing him make a speech. That is in reserve for the next visit. All the spectators turned their eyes with friendly interest to the President's tribune, watching this old man, with the ruddy face, the bright eyes, and the white heard trimmed in Yankee style; for all knew that he was the father of Gambetta. Alme, Gambetta reached the stairway just in time to catch the cry of "Vive la Republique!" which announced the close of the session. As it happened, the President of the Chamber had not had occasion even to call a Bonapartist Deputy to order. The lion was in repose.

Gambetta was very busy just then with the preparations for his grand military dinner, but he took the time to go with his father and motier to Neuilly. Mme. Gambetta pat on a black gown, and they started off in Léon's big carriage, as happy an excursion party as could be seen that day in all Paris. On the way back old M. Gambetta dropped in at a telegraph office to send off some desauches. He signed himself simply "Gam." That was his modesty. He knew that the illustrious name of Gambetta would make a commotion among the clerka.

Indeed, during the whole of their stay in the On the last day of the session Gambetta asked

He knew that the illustrious name of Gambetta would make a commotion among the cierka. Indeed, during the whole of their stay in the Palais Bourbon, the old people showed a simple dignity and reserve full of good taste. They wouldn't have any fuss made over them. The solders on duty, the huissier with the silver chain—all this pomp and parade was foreign to their simple babits. If the political enemies of Gambetta hoped that his parents would bring ridicale upon him, they were grievously disappointed. The people of Paris were enchanted with them, and the old gentleman and lady went back to Nice delighted with their visit, prouder than ever of their son, yet not sorry, I fancy to leave behind them the grandeurs of tancy to leave behind them the grandeurs of the Palais Bourbon. But when they had reached home, and he found himself again in his old armebair on the plazza, I can almost hear the retired grocer saying to his wife: "Well, my dear, who would have thought it

when we were married!"
"After all," said M. Thiers to his friend Count Roger du Nord, they have some good in them, these Republicans."

them, these Republicans."
"Yes," and the Count;" what a pity we didn't know them sooner."
M. Thiers smiled:
"Oh! in those days they were Utopian."

A Fair Ceasus in South Carolina. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I see a good deal said in the New York papers about frauds in the Southern census. This is the only correct census ever saw taken in my township. Our enumerator vi-lted every house in person, and took a list of every sam ily. In 1879 the enumerator travelled along the publi-highways and shaped with prominent marmers, gutti-them to tell all targ could shout their neighbors awathem to tell all they could about their neighbors away from the public reads. During our present chumeranim, our Country Abdute fold me that the comma man of 1570 spent days in his office at the country site complising his returns from the Auditor's books. In former consuses down here, our officers would call upon me, and get returns the many officers would call upon me, and get returns by the system of the small fainers and tennet around not. By they are the small fainers and tennet around not. By they are described to the state of the state of

### Templing Supals, S. C., Aug. 27, 1880. Republicans Cheering for Haucock.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: During the Republican mass meeting hold in our Grand Ocera House last evening the mention of Hancoca's name called forth a round of applicates. The speaker, ex-Sens for Fredmichnysen, then sold "You may applicat, con tenter, but do not vote for him." J. A. Fungan. Nawaga, N. J., Aug. 28.

# The Barber Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "F. E. G." cures if barbers are responsible for clothing left in heir charge while customers are hoing shi here was a case of that kind tried in the cit car ago scalasta barber. The Court held that howed that the barber kept a man to take

# Banton's Trip to England.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.-Hanlan will leave for New York on Thursday, and thence by a Council steamer to Eugland. George Hawthorne, steward of the Toronto Rowing Club, goes with him. He takes two Warrin shells along. Hantin weeks 167 pounds, is in good health, and will stay at Barnes on the Thames, near the end of the course.

# Garfield's Vision.

I'd a vision in my sleep, Arthur mine, Arthur mine! "Twas a vision of defeat If I only could retreat, Arthur mine, Arthur mine, Life would really be more sweet. Arthur mine.

I've done wrong I must confess Arthur wine, Arthur mine; I'm a hypocrite I guess, Arthur mine, Arthur mine. I can preach and I can pray; I love to take back pay. And bribes too, any day, Don't not money in my way. Arthur mitne.

Well, I hope to be forgiven, Arthur mine, Arthur mine If not here 'twill be in heaven, Arthur mine, Arthur mine, But it's hard that I must see Such a prize escape from me. Tis the hand of destiny. Arthur mine, Arthur mine And my fate I'll share with thee,

ore, prompt, and thorough are the characteristics of Jayne's Carminative Ralsan. Its merit has made it was everywhere for years as a moderal curative for mos, diarrhosa, cholera morbus, and sil diseases of bowels; it is feesides easily administered to children, us pleasant to the taste, and is outlively safe,—dat.

### BUNBEAMS

-A company with a capital of \$25,000,000 has been formed in Paris to buy land in Canada -A return issued by the German Post-

master General shows the number of post cards used in Europe in the year 1878 to have been 342 oro -A hut on Mount Grammont, in the Valley of the Aosta, 2.700 feet above the sea level, built at

the instance of the Italian Alpine Club, has been form -The observatory on Ætna will soon be an ecomplished fact. The object is the study of vulcas-

ology, and therefore it has been built at the base of the -In the Municipal Council of St. Etlenna n France, one Councillor publicly accused another of naving extorted \$30 from a recruit to get him exempted from service, alleging that the money was necessary t

stand treat to his colleagues. The bribe taker -Count Arnim has applied for a suspension of the sentence of eight months' imprisonment for retaining diplomatic documents, in order that he may return to Germany and take his trial on the charge of high treason, for which he was condemned by default to

five years' imprisonment. -Capt. Warren, a Cork landlord, went to the farm of two of his tenants, named Middleton, for the purpose of distraining for rent. The people callected around him and threatened him, whereupon he drew his revolver. A stone was then thrown at him from behind a hedge, and he was beaten by the mob.

-At a recent meeting of German doctors interested in the treatment of insane persons a paper was read by the Director of the Brunawick State Lunatic Asylum, in which he maintained that much of the increase of insanity in Germany is attributable to the excessive amount of work imposed upon the punits; the national schools. -At the Orleans railroad station in Paris

the other day, 8,000 pilgrims were gathered for a trip to Lourdes. A large number were cripples and bedridden. The station was blocked up with stretchers and mattresses upon which emaciated and beipless forms were reclining. Babies abounded, and their wan and scared faces were pitiable. The incapable numbered one-fourt -A long bridge over the Volga, in Russia,

has recently been completed. The width of the river is nearly a mile, and as it is liable to heavy spring floods, the piers, of which there are fourteen, had to be built 100 feet above mean water level, the depth of the river being more than 50 feet. The girders, 364 feet long and 20 wide, were riveted together on the right bank of the river, and then floated to their position. -Kinipple and Morris, London engineers,

land for the purpose of developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the island. The road is to be 20 miles in length. It will commence at St. John's and terminate at Green's Bay, to the north of the island, and in the vicinity of the principal mining districts, and will pass also on its route through good agricultural land for

-A balloon ascent was made at Cherbourg on the occasion of the fôte given by the municipality to Grevy. The general direction of the wind being from the land to the sea, a Government steamer was sent out to secure the safety of the aeronauta. After having trav-elled for more than an hour in the direction of Ports-mouth, the aeronauts opened the valves and returned safely to shore. More than 100,000 spectators witnesses the experiment.

-At a performance in Basie by a gymnastic society, a woman was killed by falling from a tight rope stretched sixty-five feet in the air. She was passing over the rope on a velocipede, from which a trapeze was suspended, on which a man performed. Rendered care less by repetition, the rider on the velocipede best down to adjust a strap, lost her balance, and the unchine turned over. The velocipe was itself secured to the rope, and thus the man on the trapeze escaped. -The abolition of the tax on the shawl

manufacture of Cashmere will perhaps lend to a renewal of that important industry in the "happy valley." For some years back an increasing tax has been levied, and latterly the impost became prohibitive. It was almost the only industry in Cashmere, and, when it was starved out, the once smiling valley became a wilderness. The few who remained were needy cultivators, who have hardly been able to keep themselves from starvation. -Tell's Chapel by the Lake of the Four

antons, in Switzerland, has been rebuilt, and the resto ration of the mural paintings is now in progress by Ernst Stockelberg. On the wall looking toward Brunnes will be depicted the "Apic schurs "—Tell shooting the ap-ple on his son's head; on that looking toward Flüclen, the Ruthschwur"-the oath of the three Switzers in the Roth member. The middle wall will contain two scenes-the "Tellenspring," Tell leaping from Gealer's boat on to the Platte, and the " Meisterschuss," the shooting of the Austrian Voct in the " hollow lane."

-Sentences certainly differ in England, says the London Tools, in a remarkably unsatisfactory manner. At the Bristel Assizes a lad pleaded guilty to stealing a letter containing \$13, and, although he bore an excellent reputation, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude; but at the Central Crimmal Court a man con victed of a similar effence got only eighteen months hard labor: and on the same day at Bristol a Justice sen-tenced a man who pleaded guilty to stealing a cheek, and was besides convicted for forcery, to twelve muntic hard labor. The luckless Post Office boy seems to have

-The green color given to preserved vegetables is generally obtained by means of the sails of copper, the presence of which is dangerous. Lecourt a prereve manufacturer of Faris, and Prof. Guillemare of the Lycke of Rhoims, have devised a new process for such coloration. It consists in adding to the vegetables a surcharge of chiorophyll, so that after the inevitable loss caused by boiling they still retain sufficient to precent the green color of fresh vegetables. Lecourt and Guilemare obtained the green thus utilized from table vicetables, especially spinach, which contains a great quan

tity that is easily extracted. -Alvarez Oliva and his mistress were convicted of murder at Madrid, and sentenced, the former to death by the garrote, the latter to ten years' imprisonment. They craved permission to be mided in matri-mony, and the init chaptain pronounced the blessing of the Church upon their union on the morning of the day appointed for Alvarez's execution. Having duty exchanged rings and pronounced your of mutual fidelity "till death should part them," they took an oternal and affecting leave of one another, after which the bride was removed to the scene of her future punishment and the

bridegroom was conducted to the scaffold. -The pilots and sailors of Havre were entoying the excellent weather, when an immense cloud of long black fles descended about them, driving everybody before them in panic. These who could not take rejuge in the cabins of their ships were forced to fice ashers, and so terrible was the rush of the innects that their flight is described as being the that of a great dus of black snow. At length the storm passed by, and it was then found that the sails of the ships were simply pon them, and that myriads of dead inscels remained schind to tell of the devastating bedy that had sone on.

-- Yung Kwat, a Chinaman, became a conert to Christiamity while at school at Springfield, Mass. Ic wrote home about it to his father, who is one of the highest of the Chinese nobles. The father wrote a very indigment fetter to the son, who was ordered to return ome af once. As he was determined to be time to he was faith at all hazards, he looked upon his return to China as going to almost certain death. He started quietly with other boys for Boston, whence they were is train, and that is the last that has been seen of him Where he is nobody seems to know. He is 20 years old, and he is evidently hoping to keep hidden for a year, was he becomes of and and can become a citizen of the United States.

-In addition to the many duties falling upon the Crown Prince of Gormany as heir apparent, be has now imposed upon himself the task of finding the remains of certain of his ancestors. It was thought that the vanits of the dome and of the old easile at Berin. with those at Potedam and Hohonzollern, and one or two other known places, contained all that was left of the German Emperor's forcistiers; but recently, when a thorough examination was timide, it became appared that of two Hohomopilerus who raided in the mildis ares not a bone could be shown. The Prince declared with the knightly look for which his physiognomy is remark-able, that "he would see that the bones of his ancisher found fitting sanctuary." Much digging is now going of ancestors scarched for were buried.

-At 4 o'clock one recent morning three onng Italians, with two gillion and two forces, set call or Mattmark, in the Alps, by the Weisther Pass. Near the Findelen glatter a storm of shed gave them that warming of what was in store for them, but they recklessly pushed on. Then the clouds descented, and two hours later they were wrapped in a dense must, battling with a fierce was and blinded by a furious snow storm. They hard sir way, and blunded by a furious and exhausting streamle found them-selves on the edge of the frightful days between the Weisthor and the Joint Thin they remained to returned they could, for six prohesses from the time was frightful. All know that they must either flight they was love or self-that they must either flight their way home or selfwhere they stood. Nearly every ordinary sign to which men find their way in Alpine sultindes was invision, and the guides were little more than blind leaders of the blind. Trusting more to their insuners than to their reason walking with panelal slowness, and using every precaution known to their experience, they reached the Grossef gratt, then the Reiel, and hadly Zermatt. One man for into a crevasse, and was not extricated without grat difficulty. The condition of the party on their sixed at the condition of the party on their sixed at Zermatt was pausble. They were discussy snow, their faces were new and bleeding, can too of the three lialians and both the guides were bind, nor was their sight completely restored until several hours sine